Europe is as unhappy as if it had just lost the baseball pennant.

Straw hats still linger, but chiefly to the guise of next year's hens' nests

In some ways an oyster is like an SE. You never can tell till you open As is well known, a handsome wonan can be attractive in almost any

If hobble skirts are made any ghter, the wearers will not even be ble to hobble.

a man out west is trying to regain fortune by newspaper work wonder he lost It.

The cost of dying has gone up 33 1-3 er cent., and some feel that they cannot afford the expense.

Elijah may have been the first aviator, but there was no promoter there to collect the gate receipts.

It is hinted that the Mona Lisa was stolen by an artist. He certainly was an artist at getting away with it.

We have reason to believe that the sew "ankieview" skirt will cause mere men to sit up and take notice. The corset may go, as fashion dictators say, but we may rest assured

that something worse will be substi-

Professor Brooks' comet is thus far obscured by clouds, but the presumption is that it is keeping its adver-

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to swim the English channel. But why try to swim when it is so easy to fly across?

There is a form of butter in India called "ghee." We will hazard the opinion that some of our own cold storage kind beats it.

Fruit pests are being killed by eleotricity in Spokane valley. The modern agriculturist earns his bread by the hum of his motor.

Hay fever may be a sign of brains, but a good many people are willing to forego the brains if, by doing so, they can get rid of the fever.

An expert tells us that birds spread disease. This probably will be seized upon by the ladies as a pretext to wear dead birds on their hats.

A New York policeman who rescued a girl from drowing was rewarded with a kiss and a hug. Here is a suggestion for Andrew Carnegie.

The trouble between Germany and England reminds us of a quarrel between two prominent pugilists. All the fighting is done in the newspapers.

The census gives Nevada only seven-tenths of a man to the square mile. There are in Nevada a good many square miles that don't deserve even

Highwaymen, after robbing a Chi-It may become necessary to have empplaces.

A Chicago man is suing for divorce because his wife has been throwing things at him for nineteen years. Probably he is tired of paying for having the dents taken out of the

These velours hats for men are levely things. So are china eggs.

A Boston girl, who proclaimed her right to choose a husband for herself, has received one hundred proposals of marriage. Declarations of independence are now in order.

We are told that the yelling of a parrot in New York saved twenty-five ives in a burning building. It also aved the feathers of the parrot, which was a question of far more concern o said parrot.

A man in Pennsylvania banged himelf because his crop of tobacco was so large to store in his barn. Hounded to death by too much prosperity, he fell a victim to the inconsistency of uman wishes.

Isn't it about time to invoke the lause of the constitution prohibiting cuel and unusual forms of punishment? A New York magistrate told he wife of a man brought before m on a serious charge to take him ome and tell him what she thought of

Thus far the air is not darkened by viators making transcontinental

A fireman has beaten Weston's 60-year-old pedestrians with gray mustaches.

We are told that the summer has een too hot for oysters. We also ave reason to believe that some secons of it were too hot for human be-

We have not had the pleasure of being any of those "aeroplane" hats. ut we presume that they come high.

Simplified spelling is still struggling long, but whether it is merely galanized energy or the reform is dying ard, is difficult to determine. The najority of the world is going on spellng in the same old way, and, perhaps o emphasize the resistance to the crusade, Pittsburgh has recently de antly stuck a superfluous "h" to ftr ear end and, like a danger signal aunted in the face of reform.

IS WORST OF JOKES IS VERY BAD EITHER WAY

HARD TO TAKE THE TARIFF BOARD SERIOUSLY.

We May Ultimately Come Under Rule of Tariff Board, but We Scarcely Need It to Investigate the Shell Game.

We wish we could take that tariff board seriously in all respects, but it is impossible. For 40 years now the high taxers have been marking up tariffs. Poor fellows; they never had a tariff board. They simply consulted their inward sentiments. If the spirit moved them to buy a private yacht, to build a \$250,000 cottage by the sea or to endow a library or university, they told the people in Washington that they wanted more tariff to assist in the enterprise and they got it.

The process was the easiest imagin-able. It was like the first law of nature, which is to help yourself. Nobody ever thought of calling it scientific. It was not even expert. With most practitioners the work was coarse, if not clumsy. Would a duck swim? Would a hungry man eat? Would a boy attend a circus?

Those were great and primitive days. You saw what you wanted and you took it. In the course of time it became necessary to apologize occasionally for taking too much and to offer excuses for taking it from the wrong man, but the domain of science was not invaded and a tariff board was unheard of.

It now appears that all this use of the power to tax everybody for the benefit of somebody was highly scientific and that only scientists of the first order of merit can undo any part of it. Who should amputate a limb but a surgeon? Shall the intricacies of a costly chronometer be intrusted to the clumsy hands of a wood chopper? Is the average American well enough acquainted with the higher mathematics to be able to throttie a scientist who chances to be rifling his pockets?

These are profound and harrowing questions, but we nevertheless believe that what was done by one instru-mentality may be undone by the same agency. It may be that we shall ultimately come under the sovereign rule of the tariff board, but we hardly need it to investigate the shell game or to make a report upon the newest getrich-quick scheme. Designing women | matter, the president's action in the whose object is matrimony, learned pose of gold bricks, and skilled engravers having an oversupply of greenbacks may find it profitable on occasion to refer their clients to a tariff board, but it will be only for the purpose of gaining a little time. The sleuths will be upon their trail in a minute.

Thrusts at Trusts.

The department of justice is said to have a thousand complaints against the trusts upon its books. Investigation of alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law leads the department to believe that it can carry through several prosecutions with success before the end of the year.

The decisions in the cases against the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company proved that the Sherman law could deal with partment, Loweyer, Mr. Taft ba-alv the trusts so far as to halt their policies of greed and tyranny. But they have not shown that the trust problem could be settled thereby. What are in which private interests appear in half a dozen suits, or half a hundred antagonism to those of the people. ago man, took away all his clothing for that matter, as against the formaand left him shivering in the street. I tion and the conduct of new combinations, new trade associations, new y barrels left around at convenient pools and new agreements? They amount to no more than the pin prick in the hide of a rhinoceros.

Only a few politicians who still perceive advertising material in the denunciation of the trusts pretend that prosecution can ever effectively stay the course of economic evolution. They but help to postpone the discovery of the solution. The real work of dealing with the difficulty lies with those who are confident that regulation, not foolish attempts at destruction, constitutes the answer.

Mr. Taft's Form of "Recall." President Taft has manifested some thing akin to bitterness in his opposition to the recall feature of "progres-

sive" politics. All the same, he is on a trip of speechmaking, with the purpose of urging the recall of every congressman who does not agree with his poli-

For Mr. Taft, recall by law is all wrong; but recall at the behest of the hand in 1913—probably in the spring president is all right.

Those eminent financiers who say that agitation is bad for business should have thought of that before they agitated for so much tariff and such a lax enforcement of the laws that especially concern their enterprises.

government favoritism to the few at served with the president in congress. the expense of the many are rejoicing The combination will be as closely throughout the world over the blow to knitted as was that of McKinley, Reed commercial freedom in Canada.

To Remove Mildew From Linen.

To remove mildew stains from and in that case you may be obliged to treat them with javelle water. Dis- damp will be a hit. solve a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in one quart of hot water, pour off the clear liquid and immerse the stained part of the linen in this for short time, ringing through two or three waters as soon as the marks are ween to have disappeared.

Mr. Taft's tariff board is short on and cotton schedules with the money priation cannot be had from a Demo cratic house. A little thing like that vould never have bothered Mr. Roose

Taft's Veto of the Wool Bill May Cause Him Many a Bad Quarter on an Hour.

We are confident that President Taft, by his veto of the wool bill, has prepared many a bad quarter of an hour for himself. It may appear that he has done an uncomfortable disservice to his tariff board by so much insisting upon the necessity of basing revision of the schedules upon its report and findings.

The Underwood revision of the wool schedule Mr. Taft found to be unacceptable, because it had been prepared without information as to cost differences and other factors which the tariff board is engaged in studying. The general opinion of the country, we are sure, is that, in signing a bill which reduces the run of duties on woolen fabrics from 95 per cent. to 45 per cent, he would have run no great risk of sanctioning duties too low to meet differences of production cost and the "reasonable profit" to American manufacturers. However, he was of a different opinion, and vetoed the bill. Now, suppose the report of the tariff board should be of such a nature as to justify rates below those fixed in the Underwood bill. 'That would show that Mr. Taft had entirely misjudged the result and had done injustice to its authors in imputing haste and recklessness to them in preparing the new rates. On the other hand, suppose the board's report should indicate the necessity of duties considerably higher than those fixed in the Underwood bill. Does the president suppose, do the woolen manufacturers or the friends of protection generally imagine for a moment, that the country would accept such a report as a fair and impartial presentation of facts fit to serve as a basis for the revision of that schedule? Would it not, on the contrary, be everywhere said that the president's tariff board was but a part of the great protectionist organization, co-operating with the Republican party and with the president himself to maintain the "indefensible" duties of schedule K?

It seems to us that embarrassments which might easily have been avoided by signing the wool bill have been de liberately invited by the veto.

Just Like Him.

Some exceedingly powerful business combinations being involved in the case of Doctor Wiley is inconclusive. metallurgists who know how to dis- Mr. Taft exonerates Wiley from triffing charges trumped up against him, but he does not go to the root of the matter at all.

The department of agriculture is presided over by an aged person of the name of Wilson. It actually is run by a young and active person of the name of McCabe. It is McCabe who has made most of the trouble for Wiley. Wiley wants to enforce the pure food law. McCabe seems to have other views.

If the president were constitutionally and temperamentally capable of taking a position and holding it, his finding in favor of Doctor Wiley in the recent absurd little controversy would have necessitated the prompt elimination of McCabe from the public service. Instead of separating McCabe from his usurped position in the dementions him. He is too stout, too merry, too keenly intent upon travel to make a thorough job of anything

Since the first of the year, sugar has advanced something more than 93 per cent. According to the calculations or Wall street brokers, the sugar trust profits to the extent of \$40,000,000 as

a result. Under decisions of United States courts, the trust was obliged to pay the government several million dollars because of wholesale dishonesty. Of course, that was unpleasant for the trust management.

But, by the tariff schedules and the short sugar-beet crop, the robbers have been furnished conditions to offset the incommoding requirements of

"To him that hath shall be given"so long as tariff extortions shall be permitted.

Great Combination.

If Mr. Clark is elected president next year, a congress Democratic in both branches is likely to supplement that result, and the first business in -will be tariff revision. The Payne law will come in for a complete overhauling. What then shall we see? A man in the White House familiar with the tariff from a Democratic point of view, a man in the speakership-Mr. Underwood-familiar with the man in the White House, and some man chairman of ways and means familiar with both. A majority of the majori-Protectionists and beneficiaries of ty of the house will be men who have and Dingley.

Land of the Tenderfoot. In the western countries where the fir.en, a simple and effectual method is aridity of the land calls for irrigato soak the injured portion of the tion the ranchers are clamoring for alking record from coast to coast, lipen in sour buttermilk. Let it soak a shoe that will be a practically waterbut Weston still holds the record for thus all night and in the morning proof proposition and at the same spread the material in the sun to time give comfort. It is a fact that bleach. If the marks are not entirely the western country is hard on feet. removed repeat the process and with The old term "tenderfoot" seems to a little patience the stains will entire have foundation in fact. Rubber boots ly disappear. If the stains are long have had the call so far, but a smooth set they may be obstinate to remove tannage of calf treated to make it pliable and light in weight and turn

> Doesn't it grind a little against the dray-horse brain-pan of the ultimate consumer that about \$70,000,000 of the increased yearly cost of sugar sold in the United States goes into the pockets of the sugar trust? The heavy sugar tax that is gathered into the funds, can report only on the wool federal treasury helps to keep the wheels of government greased. This now at hand, and fears a new appro- burden may be borne with some degree of unanimity; but why should the people toil and moil to pile up in creased wealth for rascally unde servers?

POPE PIUS RECOVERS HIS HEALTH



GOING FOR A CARRIAGE RIDE

T ils photograph of His Holiness Pope Piux X arrived the other day from Rome. It shows him leaving the Vatican in order to take the first carriage ride of his convalescence. To the left is a group of high ecclesiastics; to the right the footman, in the act of opening the carriage door and making an obesience meanwhile. Added interest attaches to this photograph by reason of the fact that the Pope said of it and others that were taken at the same time: "Give them as large a circulation as possible, thus showing to the world my complete

SPELL HOLDING WIFE

Woman's Heart is Breaking Because Friends Forsake Her.

Mrs. Charlie Song Endures Seven Years of Torture, but Cannot Break Oriental's Charm-Was His Sunday School Teacher.

New York .- A contrast of religion and hideous vice, of the utmost common place and the fantastic was the story told by Mrs Charlie Song, who a federal raid on Chinese opium smug-Chinatown the other afternoon.

Mrs. Song is an American woman and graduated to her present position as wife of a Chinese from being his preceptor in a Sunday school.

"Seven years of hell," is the way she characterizes her sojourn among the yellow men. She says her life slavery for herself, yet she has been has cast over her. She is not an opium and in spite of her troubles she has she was afraid to admit a reporter to her room, as she was afraid of the vengeance of the Chinese whose se crets she holds and who may be im plicated at the hearing. She probably

will be called as a witness. "I was a country girl," she said. "I married and moved to Newark. My husband and my two children died. and for two years I was very lonely. I and always oven rengious and tater ested in missionary work, so to bury my trouble I began to teach a class in the Chinese Sunday school of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church Charlie Song being among my pupils.

"On New Year's in 1905, he asked me to go to New York with him and own people. Other teachers went on

I saw nothing wrong in it. "I refused to have any wine, because ' structures that surround it.

MAKE CHEAP LUMBER PAPER

Board, Largely From Waste Mate-

rials, Conservationist Says.

tion congress, here the other night.

He had just returned from a trip

Dog Swallows Hatpin,

I had never drunk any, but he told me the rice wine was harmless. I drank two tiny cups. I could scarcely see the table, the wine went to my head so. Then he said, 'I love you. I will never let you go away now. You marry me. We go to China, be missionaries together.'

"We went to the home of Rev. George Dowkart at 90 Madison avenue, and he married us. Then we went right home, I to my home and Charlie to his. Next day, when I realized what I had done, it seemed to me that had been seized in Newark, N. J., in I would die with shame. That has been my hell ever since-to be glers in her rooms in the Newark ashamed, to be cut off from my people, to have everybody think I am an outcast, something unspeakable, the wife of a Chinaman.

> "Finally we went to living together. The first few months he was a wonderful lover. Then he changed.

"I have been praying and praying this last year that some way would there has been one long fight against open for me to get away. I have tried to leave, but there is something, a unable to leave because of some subtle sort of hypnotism that draws a woman spell that her association with them back. A Chinaman never loses his influence over a woman when he has user nor a drinking woman, she says, once had it. You have no idea how many white women are here in Newkept her religious enthusiasm. At first ark living with Chinese. Some are girls in their early teens."

ANOTHER LONDON RELIC LOST

Apothecaries' Hall, Quaint Old Building, to Be Supplanted by a More Modern Structure.

London.-Old London, which is disppearing rapidly before the march of improvement, is about to lost one of its most interesting buildings, the Apothecaries company having announced that it is about to let on corner from Printing House square, see the time celebrated among his where the London Times is published. This land is the site of Apothecaries' such excursions with their pupils, so hall, a quaint old building now aimost hidden from sight by the tall business

Apothecaries' hall was first built in 1633 on the site of Lady Howard of Effingham's town house. This building was destroyed in the great fire of London and the present hall was erected in 1670. It doesn't amount to much architecturally, but it is packed full of fine carvings, splendid old furniture and interesting relics of the development of medicine.

The Apothecaries company is one of the great London companies whose universe and compute distances in inmembers elect the alderman and the terstellar space in years of light velord mayor. It is the only one that locity. And this inconceivably big has retained control of the trade world of ours has a vast influence whose name it bears. Originally the upon our thoughts and life. The greatapothecaries belonged to the Grovers' company, but in 1617 they obtained a separate charter from King James I. should keep his mind alert and alive on the ground that "the ignorance and | to this growing world and ever strive rashness of promiscuous empirics and | to build it on a larger scale and fill inexpert men may be restrained, it with greater meaning. whereby many discommodities, inconveniences and perils do arise to the interests. This is even a closer relarude and credulous people." This char- tion than knowledge, implying care. ter gave the members of the company the sole right of "exercising the art essarily large areas of knowledge faculty or mystery of an apothecary which lie outside of our interest, but within the city of London or a radius as interest lays hold of us and conof seven miles." Among other priv- trols thought, motive and conduct our fleges it granted the company the world is large or small according to right to burn before the offender's the area of our interest. In this redoor all impure drugs.

Even in those days the prescribing druggist was a problem, and in 1687 in the material things is so great that the College of Physicians denounced the Apothecaries company for selling advice as well as medicine. The company retaliated by setting up a medi- things, however great its business and cal school, and in 1721 the house of however immense its wealth, is eslords confirmed the right of its mem- sentially small and insignificant. The bers to prescribe as well as to sell man in the big world is the one who is drugs. Many a father of medicine in thoroughly interested in his business the American colonies undoubtedly or profession, but whose interests also learned his profession in this school

Diver Makes Record.

ville was down two minutes.

Sometimes an officeholder has more

of a pull than a dentist.

BEAUTY BILLS ARE MODEST Manufacturers Can Turn Out Fiber London Specialist Says \$1,425 is other devices to develop her figure by Small Sum to Spend for Toilet Accesories-Men Pay Well.

Kansas City, Mo .- So nearly perfect Is artificial lumber made from paper London.-Foreign visitors to Engthere is no longer cause for great and are sometimes heard to remark worry over forest conservation, said J B. White, chairman of the executive committee of the National Conserva-

upon the bloom of the Englishwoman's cheeks, and to inquire if it is derived so entirely from an open air life as it is frequently said to be. The beauty specialists of London through the eastern states. Much of

are able to throw some light on the his time there was spent investigating subject. They say the London woman the manufacture of "lumber" from pamay be as beautiful as she may wish for \$500 a year, but that \$2,500 to "A superior quality of artificial lum-\$5,000 may be spent for more luxuriber can be manufactured cheaper than natural lumber can be grown," he ous treatment and more expensive acsaid. "Taking 57 per cent. waste paper, cessories. 22 per cent. straw, 5 per cent. jute and

The revived interest in this subject 16 per cent, wood fiber, a ton of fiber is due to a Chicago woman, who is board, one-fourth inch thick, or 1,100 | quoted as having said that her bill of feet of inch lumber can be produced." \$1,875 a year for beauty culture is a modest expenditure.

"The average Englishwoman spends considerably less on making herself St. Louis.--Mrs. Pauline Nesslein has a dog with prize-winning digestive | beautiful than the American, French organs. Her Boston terrier Fudge sur- or Viennese," said a Lord street vived carrying a ten-inch hatpin in his beauty specialist, who has clients from interior for ten days. A veterinary both sides of the Atlantic, "because rouges, chin straps, face masks and and hair dressing.

unnatura! means. I think the \$450 which the Chicago woman says she pays for face powders is an impossible sum to spend on powder-over here, at any rate. The Englishwoman's greatest expenditure is in obtaining water softeners. "Many of my clients spend \$1.50 a

day on water softeners, and I have men customers who spend as much as \$2.50 a day in this way." A year's beauty bill of a reasonable amount spent by wealthy women in London is about as follows:

Water softeners \$ 500 Mouth wasnes and tooth powders... Manicure and polish of the nails, chiropody and polish.....

ace cleaning, one treatment week

Electrolysis

150 ly

250

a fashionable west end hairdresser, then removed the offending fastener she uses more hygienic means and dis wealthy Englishwomen often spend from the dog's anatomy. Fudge is 20 penses with artificial helps, such as from \$250 to \$500 a year on their hair

ELECTRIC HOTEL FOR PARIS

Meals-Electricity Used to Perform Ail Domestic Service.

erected in Paris very shortly, in In small arbors round the garden qu'r ked for is delivut the agency of

111

ed by electricity. at if required A

No Waiters, Only Dummies to Serve giant flowers and plants artificially raised by electric intensive culture. Brilliant moonlight and sunlight effects will be produced when the sun Paris .- An electric hotel is to be and moon are out of sight,

which the domestic service will be teas and supper will be served autoperformed by electricity. The guest matically, intimate tete-a tetes thus requiring breakfast or his morning's being able to proceed without any anmail, for instance, just calls for it noying interruptions. One of the feafrom bed or chair-no telephone is re- tures of the hotel will be an electric his voice being transmitted orchestra, in which all kinds of e central office- stringed instruments will apparently play of their own accord.

The inventor, a Frenchman named Georgia Knap, who has spent years s the walters will experimenting with the various de chanical devices vices, asserts that they are now all ares the inventor, absolutely perfect and has formed a uptness and skill company under the name "Societe des an attendant can Hotels Electriques" for the purpose problem of the air men was to locate The air of the of building electric hotels in every in winter and in big city throughout the world.

After getting even with a man a sed to the hote' woman isn't satisfied to remain that located the boats and reported within year round with way.

Two Queer Fish,

Boston.-A codfish which chewed tobacco and an electric skate which into larger relations. We should work smoked are among the fish landed at at both ends of the problem, striving T wharf, called by Bostonians the world's greatest fish market.

The schooner Oliver F. Hutchins captured the eccentric codfish. When its cook opened a ten-pound cod for dinner, he found a cigar and a quid

The electric skate was brought in by a power dory. The skipper related that when he opened the skate he found a bone-stemmed corncob pipe filled with half-burned tobacco that still smoked.

Aeros Hunt Out Submarines.

Cherbourg.-Interesting tests of aeroplanes against submarine boats have been carried out here. The submerged boats from a height of 2,600 feet over a radius of 3,280 feet, the submarines being plunged 163 feet. Aviators Aubren and De Vetain a half hour

THE SIZE OF THE WORLD By Rev. William Spiegel of the Old First Church,

Just as the moon appears to different people to be of various sizes, from that of a dime to that of a washtub. even physical qualities and quantities of this world and the other material worlds of the universe vary in their apparent dimensions with the varying capacities of physical, mental and imaginative eyesight.

A given individual's world and all there therein is will always vary in accordance with that individual's subjective proportions.

In a very real and deep sense every one builds his own world. Some build it exceedingly small and others, with a better grasp of the meaning of life, build it big. And I would that we might all have that broad conception which not only means a big world for us, but the doing of big things in it by ourselves. We all delight in the master minds that are doing the big things in the material world, and they are truly great; but greater than these wonderful feats of engineering skill which can tunnel the Hudson or dam the Ohio are those other deeds by master minds whe eby this world is made the better-the more nearly perfect.

It is this aspect of increasing the size of our world, the moral and spiritual, to which I would draw attention. Obviously, then, our world varies in size according to our knowledge. Anything that lies outside of our knowledge is evidently no part of our conscious world. We have widened the boundaries of the little world of the ancients and have accurately measured and weighed it.

We have found something of the magnitude of the other worlds of the er our knowledge the bigger our world; and the Christian especially

Then, too our world grows with our concern, participation. There are necspect people differ tremendously.

The interest of a great many people it absorbs their whole thought, ambition and action; and a world whose absorbing interests are in material reach out into the worlds of science, literature, art, politics, social progress, education and religion,

Then again our world enlarges with Los Angeles, Cal.-Ford Traville, a our sympathies. Sympathy is closer professional diver at Avalon, Catalina still than interest, as it involves our island, has made what is claimed to hearts. People who lack sympathy live be a world's record for diving. Clad in a small barren world, but those building lease the greater part of its in a common bothing suit, Traville who have wide and warm sympathies land in Water Lane, just round the dragged a half-inch rope down 65 feet | melt easily into the lives of others and below the surface and made it tast to thus enlarge and enrich their own an anchor tying on the bottom. Tra- world. And in our sympathies we ought to be bigger than the nore circle of our own friends, our church or our country. Whoever cuts anothe human being out of his sympathy by so much narrows and impoverishes his own world, and by as much as we make our sympathies broad and tender we enlarge our world and make it rich.

Finally let us ever remember with the psalmist, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." That lifts it into divine relations and worth. From this point of view we see the world falling fresh from the creative hand of God, developing under his providence, redeemed by his grace and being rebuilt even in our day, into a universal kingdom of brotherhood and love. We are co-workers with him and are now building this new and better world, however insignificant or dark, in the light of his plan and presence, and this fills our world with divine purpose and grace.

Our world thus widens out until it is lost in the full splendor of God and is great with his greatness.

Thus our world is little or big, according to our knowledge, interest, sympathy and faith, and by increasing these we enlarge and enrich our world. A big soul will build a big world. One of large vision and wide interests, or tender sympathies and a The above figures, however, do not masterful faith cannot be shut up withinclude operations; and, according to in the narrow confines of personal selfinterest and littleness of spirit, but will ever build a large and richer world. Then, too, a big world helps tremendously to make a big soul. Our environment calls us out, as it were, so that we stretch our powers to match its appeals. Soul and world thus work together to widen each other out to build a bigger world and grow a larger soul.

The Life Beautiful. "What is your life? It is even a vapor," James iv: 14. If our life is to be beautiful and

blessed, we must place it on a right basis. Look at the vapor when it trails along the earth-cold, ashen, drawn up into heaven, see it glowing with the colored brightness of gold and beryl, topaz, chrysolite and sapphire, and you might think it the holy city that John saw, having the glory of God, and whose light was like a jasper stone, clear as crystal. Human life is nothing until you lift it into the sky. Our great fault is that we live too near the ground, and therefore is our life full of perplexity and sadness. Let us mount nearer heaven, and the rich and strange shall become familiar; our souls shall be pure, our path luminous, our hope sublime, our joy full .-W. L. Watkinson, D. D.